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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1951

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

BY

WILLIAM B. STOTT,

L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Camb.)

Cuckfield Rural District Council

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CHARLES CLARKE (HAYWARDS HEATH) LTD.

1952

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REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Chairman and Members of the Cuckfield Rural District Council.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1951.

The Crude Death Rate is 12.53 and this figure, when adjusted, gives a Corrected Death Rate of 9.89 which compares with 12.5 for England and Wales.

The Infant Mortality Rate is 37.04 as compared with 29.6 for the country as a whole and with 31.47 for 1950.

The Death Rate for Tuberculosis is 0.14.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Since July, 1948, the County Council has been responsible for the administration of this scheme and the County Medical Officer of Health has delegated the duties in connection with local arrangements to your Medical Officer of Health.

For the fourth consecutive year no case of diphtheria has occurred in this district, and in fact only six children—two immunised and four non-immunised—have contracted diphtheria in the past eleven years.

On page 15 will be found details of the immunisation position in the district, and it will be seen that the percentage of immunised children from 0 - 15 years of age at the end of the year was 91 and that if children under nine months were excluded—immunisation does not commence until the ninth month—the percentage was 96.

For some years, in conjunction with Dr. G. Bousfield, of the Public Health Laboratory, Camberwell, we have carried out a series of Field Trials on new antigens for immunising infants.

In 1944 we began a scheme for testing and immunising expectant mothers in order to find out if immunity is passed on to the child, and if so whether such immunity would last for the first twelve months of its life. The number of tested infants, though small, was sufficient to show that the majority of children do not inherit sufficient immunity from their mothers, showing the advisability of immunising babies as early as the eight or ninth month.

In 1947 we began an investigation using a new antigen known as P.T.A.P., and in a series of trials six different batches gave practically identical Schick Conversion Rates of 96 per cent., proving its antigenic uniformity.

It was hoped that with P.T.A.P. only one instead of the customary two injections need be given, and in 1948 we carried out another investigation, Schick testing children one month after the initial dose had been given. Until the properties of P.T.A.P. had been thoroughly tested we felt it would not be wise to rely on this single injection, so gave a second one when the Schick test was read even when this proved to be negative. Acting as controls, a similar number of children were injected with A.P.T., using the same technique. Over 200 children were tested, but the two antigens showed a very similar Schick Conversion Rate. The percentage negative after only one dose of P.T.A.P. was not high enough to warrant the use of only one injection.

For the past year we have been comparing the properties of two Purified Formol Toxoids. These are injected subcutaneously, and cause practically no discomfort, leave no 'lump,' and seldom cause any reaction. This investigation is not yet concluded, but the results so far show an extremely high Schick Conversion Rate. The Formol Toxoids are used for primary immunisation only ; for the reinforcing dose which is given to children at the age of five years we use one dose of 0.3cc A.P.T., or, if the patient is over eight years of age T.A.F., as causing less likelihood of reaction.

There is no increase in the number of parents who actively refuse immunisation of their children, but in some cases we are faced with indifference to the need of early protection.

All the testing and test reading throughout the area has been carried out by Dr. H. L. Duke, Deputy Medical Officer of Health. It is mainly due to his efforts and those of Miss F. M. Dean, Immunisation Clerk, together with the willing and efficient co-operation of the District Nurses and Health Visitors, that the scheme runs so smoothly and efficiently.

UNDULANT FEVER

When samples of milk are sent to the laboratory for a biological test the Medical Director has been examining the killed guinea pigs for the presence of *Brucella abortus*. One report stated that an organism was isolated having the bio-chemical characteristics of *Brucella abortus* and the serological characteristics of *Brucella melitensis*. It is the custom at the laboratory to inject guinea pigs with two milks and as two farms were involved in this instance it was not known which one was at fault. The two producers were approached and asked if they would agree to their milks being pasteurised and as both signified their consent the Milk Marketing Board made the necessary arrangements. Samples of milk were taken from each cow in the herds and two cows were found to be excreting *Brucella melitensis*. The Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was informed ; the cows were slaughtered and the milk released from pasteurisation.

Recently a report was received from the Brighton Public Health Laboratory that the blood of a woman living on one of the agricultural smallholdings was positive for undulant fever. I called at the farm and found that the woman was the farmer's daughter who had been ill but had recovered. It is probable that she received her infection from the milk from this farm and a sample sent to the laboratory for investigation was reported to be positive for the *Brucella* Ring Test. The farmer was warned of the risk his family were running in consuming raw milk and was advised to boil it before consumption. Except for that consumed on the premises all the milk from this farm was being sent to Brighton for pasteurisation.

The laboratory has recently been subjecting biological milks, as a matter of routine, to the *Brucella* Ring Test—an agglutination test—and a number of positive results have been received. The Medical Director states that approximately 60 per cent of all biological milks examined by him are positive to this test.

A Medical Officer of Health has power under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, to enforce pasteurisation of a milk supply which he knows or suspects to be causing infection. The question arises as to whether a Medical Officer of Health is justified in demanding pasteurisation when he receives a report that *Brucella abortus* has been isolated from a guinea pig. In the first place he does not know unless the Ring Test is positive from one farm and negative from the other which farm is at fault. Secondly he knows

that although the milk was infectious seven weeks ago—when the milk was injected into the guinea pig—it may not be so when the report is received as the offending cow may have gone dry in the meantime or it may have ceased excreting *Brucella*. It should also be remembered that the Divisional Veterinary Officer has no power to order the elimination from the herd of cows excreting *Brucella abortus*, as distinct from *Brucella melitensis*, even if he were successful in finding the offending cows. Another factor to be borne in mind is that undulant fever is a relatively minor infection and not a killing or crippling disease. If an order for pasteurisation of the milk supply were made it would have to remain on indefinitely as it would not be known when the infection had ceased and the farmer could claim compensation for the expense involved from the Local Authority.

The action I have been taking on receipt of a positive report is to inform the milk retailer accordingly and to advise him that it would be in his and in his customers interest for the milk to be pasteurised.

Farmers throughout the country are having their herds vaccinated against *Brucella* but as it will take some years before the organism is eliminated the public should know that there is a risk, small though it may be, in consuming raw milk and that the way to avoid infection is to consume pasteurised milk or to bring all raw milk to the boil.

As will be seen under “Milk Supply” the consumption of pasteurised milk is increasing year by year and at present 48 per cent of all milk is of this type.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking Dr. J. E. Jameson, Medical Director, Public Health Laboratory, Brighton, for his informative reports and for his helpful advice on many occasions.

MILK SUPPLY

A considerable amount of time is given to the supervision of the milk supply. Frequent inspections of dairies and regular sampling of milk are carried out, samples being taken for the methylene blue, the biological and phosphatase tests. In addition tests were made on empty milk bottles after cleansing and a number were reported as having too high a count. This test has been found most useful in drawing the attention of the retailers to the need for better methods of cleansing and in demonstrating where the fault lies when previous tests of the milk have been unsatisfactory.

When a positive report is received from the laboratory, on a milk subjected to the biological test, the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, is informed and he at once arranges for a veterinary examination of the herd. It is usual at this examination for the offending cow to be found and it is then slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. In 1951 one positive report was received but the offending cow was not identified, as in the interval between taking the sample and the receipt of the report a number of cows had been removed from the herd, one of which when slaughtered was found to have extensive tuberculosis. As the milk from the remainder of the herd was subjected to the biological test and found to be negative it is probable that the cow mentioned above was the source of the infection. I wish to express my appreciation of the helpful co-operation received from the Divisional Veterinary Officer when tests have proved positive. Subjecting milk to the biological test is not, of course, the answer to the problem

of tubercle bacilli in milk as the provision of tuberculin tested herds and the pasteurisation of all other milk is the only proper safeguard. Since 1941 1,143 samples of milk have been submitted to the biological test and of these 24 were found to be positive—2 per cent.

I am pleased to report that of the twenty-one schools in this district all have either a pasteurised or a tuberculin tested supply.

A survey was carried out recently to ascertain the percentage of different types of milk being consumed in this district, and as similar surveys were carried out in 1936 and 1947 the figures for all three years are set out below :—

Type of Milk	1936	1947	1952
Ordinary	96	57	18
Tuberculin Tested ..	4	20	34
Pasteurised	—	23	48

It is very pleasing to note the increased percentages of pasteurised and tuberculin tested milks as compared with 1947 and 1936 showing that the health education of the public is bearing fruit in that more people now realise that ordinary milk is not a safe milk if consumed raw.

ILLNESS DUE TO MOULD INFECTION

Information was received that a number of workers on a farm in this district had developed illness shortly after threshing oats. I was informed that the matter had been investigated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and that a sample of oats was found to be infected with a mould *Absidia ramosa*, and that this mould was the probable cause of the illness.

On visiting the farm I found that six of the eight men who had threshed oats had been ill with sickness, shivering and aching of limbs some hours after threshing and had been off work for a period of from one to three days. The other two men had also felt ill but not sufficiently so to go off work. I suggested to the farmer, who felt some anxiety about threshing the oats, that the wearing of gauze masks would probably prevent the mould being inhaled. A supply of masks was sent to the farmer and on visiting after the threshing it was found that only two of the men had suffered from slight symptoms but did not have to leave off work. It appears from the literature that two previous outbreaks have been reported from the inhalation of this mould.

FOOD HYGIENE

Details of improvements in food premises and of the number of inspections carried out will be found in the Senior Sanitary Inspector's report on pages 29 and 30.

No case of food poisoning was notified during the year but this does not mean, of course, that no one in the district had an attack. Small outbreaks limited to one or more members of a family, occur from time to time and are not always brought to the notice of the Public Health Department.

I reported in my 1950 report on an outbreak of food poisoning which involved a man who worked at a butcher's shop and who became a *salmonella* carrier. This man remained a carrier for a period of six months despite various forms of treatment during which time he was precluded from following his occupation and he therefore took up other work. Following further treatment negative stools were obtained from him and he has now returned to his former trade.

The Catering Trade Working Party published their report during the year and among the practices which they condemn as contributing to outbreaks of food poisoning are the following :—

1. Absence of supervision and control over possibly infectious conditions amongst the staff.
2. The slow cooling of heated meat foods.
3. Neglect of personal cleanliness, especially of washing the hands after use of the sanitary convenience.
4. The preparation of food the day before consumption and failure to store it at sufficiently low temperatures.
5. Failure to protect food from vermin.
6. Unnecessary handling of food.
7. Failure to cover food on display.

An endeavour is made to bring home these points to the management and staff on visits to catering establishments and food shops.

WATER SUPPLY

This district is very well placed for the provision of main water, 95 per cent of houses having such a supply. All villages have now a main supply, Fulking, which previously obtained its supply from a spring, being the last village to be so provided. It can now be said that the houses without a piped supply from the mains are those situated in isolated localities.

Samples of water are taken regularly from main supplies for bacteriological analysis, all being satisfactory, and fifty-five samples were taken for a bacteriological analysis from private supplies. A number of these were reported to be unfit and in such cases the houses were either connected to the main or works carried out to render the supply fit. There is always the possibility of private wells being contaminated and where it is practicable an endeavour is made to persuade the owner to connect up to the main supply.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

By arrangement with Dr. B. G. Rigden, Medical Director, East Sussex Mass Radiography Unit, a Survey was carried out in Haywards Heath in the spring of 1951. Examination was open to anyone living in this district and posters and leaflets, giving particulars of the times for attendance, were distributed in the villages.

A total of 1,370 people attended but it is not known how many of these resided in the Rural District. Six males and seven females were found to have tuberculous lesions requiring no action and three males and one female had newly discovered lesions. This Survey served a useful purpose as it not only brought to light a number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis at a very early stage of the disease, but it had a health education value by drawing the attention of the public to the facilities for the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis.

My thanks are due to Mr. F. G. Jones, Senior Sanitary Inspector, for his help and co-operation and for the particulars supplied for this Report, and to the other members of the staff, and in particular to Miss Everson, my Secretary.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the consideration, support and assistance I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. STOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	..	WILLIAM B. STOTT, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Camb.)
<i>(Also Medical Officer of Health to Cuckfield Urban and Burgess Hill Urban Districts)</i>		
<i>Deputy Medical Officer of Health</i>		H. L. DUKE, O.B.E., M.D., Sc.D. (Camb.) D.T.M. & Hy.
<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>	..	F. G. JONES, M.B.E., F.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. <i>Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods</i>
<i>Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>		R. S. RELF, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. <i>Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods</i>
<i>District Sanitary Inspectors</i>	..	B. P. DARKING, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. <i>Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods</i> C. T. S. YOUNG, A.R.San.I.
<i>Clerks to the M.O.H.</i>	.. ..	Miss G. L. EVERSON Miss G. J. SHUTTLEWOOD
<i>Clerk to the S.S.I.</i>	.. ..	Miss I. ROBBINS

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Summary of Statistics for the years :

	1949	1950	1951
Area of District in Acres	74,360	74,360	74,360
Population estimated to middle of year ..	28,850	29,390	29,280
Rateable Value	£217,155	£220,219	£225,251
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ..	£865	£880	£925
Density of Population (persons per acre) ..	0.39	0.39	0.39
Number of Houses	8,547	9,525	9,528
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	14.70	14.05	11.07
Death Rate per 1,000 population	12.86	12.79	12.53
Infant Mortality Rate	23.58	31.47	37.04

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

						Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	2	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	1	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	1	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	—	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	6	1
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	4	1
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	—	7
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	—	5
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	15	13
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	—	3
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	2	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	14	39
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	30	18
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	1	1
20.	Other heart diseases	..	..	..	..	45	49
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	9	6
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	1	3
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	4	9
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	6	4
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	1	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	3	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	3	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	2	5
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	14	18
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	—	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	2	4
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	2	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	1	—
	TOTALS	..	..	..	..	<u>171</u>	<u>196</u>

BIRTH RATE, CIVILIAN DEATH RATE AND ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
During the Year 1951 (Provisional Figures).

	RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.									RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Smallpox	Acute Poliomye- litis, including Polioencephalitis	Pneumonia	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 years)	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales ..	15.5	0.36	12.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.61	1.4	29.6
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (incl. London)	17.3	0.45	13.4	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.37	0.36	0.00	0.01	0.65	1.6	33.9
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census) ..	16.7	0.38	12.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.38	0.00	0.01	0.63	1.0	27.6
London	17.8	0.37	13.1	—	0.01	0.00	0.38	0.23	—	0.00	0.61	0.7	26.4
Cuckfield Rural	11.07 *12.73	0.31	12.53 *9.89	—	0.03	—	0.14	0.14	—	—	0.44	6.17	37.04

* Corrected death rate.

Corrected birth rate

The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales are as follows:—Per 1,000 Total Births
The Maternal Mortality Rates for the Cuckfield Rural District are as follows

Puerperal
Sepsis. Others. Total.

0.10 0.18 0.28

Nil Nil Nil

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Births and Birth Rate

The following table shows the Births registered for the year 1951 :—

			<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	165	..	147	..	312
Illegitimate	..	..	5	..	7	..	12
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	..	..	170	..	154	..	324
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

This gives a rate of 11.07 per 1,000 population.

			<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
Total Stillbirths	..	..	3	..	6	..	9
Legitimate	..	..	3	..	6	..	9
Illegitimate	..	..	—	..	—	..	—

Deaths and Death Rate

The following table shows the Deaths registered for the year 1951 :—

<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
171	..	196	..	367

This gives a mortality rate of 12.53 per 1,000 population.

The corrected death rate is 9.89.

Infant Mortality

There were 12 deaths in children under one year giving a Mortality Rate of 37.04. Particulars of age at death and cause are given below :—

Under 1 day	..	3	..	(a)	Prematurity
				(b)	Congenital heart disease
				(c)	Prematurity
1 - 2 days	..	1	..		Prematurity
1 - 4 weeks	..	1	..		Congenital heart disease
1 - 3 months	..	3	..	(a)	Pneumonia
				(b)	Acute pulmonary collapse
				(c)	Mongolism ; gastro-enteritis
3 - 12 months	..	4	..	(a)	Pneumonia
				(b)	Pneumonia
				(c)	Pneumonia
				(d)	Asphyxia by strangulation

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

All milk and water samples, infectious disease and food poisoning specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton. Medical practitioners send the specimens direct to the Laboratory, and they receive the report by telephone, a copy of such report being sent to this office.

Ambulance Facilities

Cases of infectious diseases are now removed by one of the two British Red Cross Society's ambulances stationed at Lavender's Garage, Sussex Road, Haywards Heath.

Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases

Twenty-six beds are available at the Mid-Sussex Isolation Hospital for the treatment of cases of infectious disease. Twelve of these beds are in a cubicle block and the other fourteen in a block consisting of two main wards and side wards.

A table on page 22 gives particulars of admissions during the year.

Smallpox

The South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board state that cases of smallpox occurring in this district should be sent to the River Hospitals (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Infant Welfare Centres :

Ardingly	..	Hapstead Hall	1st and 3rd Thursday Dr. on 3rd Thursday
Balcombe	..	Parish Room	1st and 3rd Wednesday Dr. on 3rd Wednesday
Staplefield (Weighing Centre only)	..	Village Hall	1st Thursday
Bolney	..	Rawson Institute ..	4th Tuesday Dr. each session
Crawley Down		Village Hall	2nd and 4th Tuesday Dr. on 2nd Tuesday
Horsted Keynes		Congregational Church Hall	1st and 3rd Friday Dr. on 3rd Friday
Hurstpierpoint		Parish Hall	3rd Tuesday Dr. each session
Albourne (Weighing Centre only)	..	Truslers Hall	2nd Wednesday
Keymer	..	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesday Dr. on 1st Tuesday
Poynings	..	Village Hall	Last Wednesday Dr. each session
Scaynes Hill (Weighing Session only)	..	Women's Institute Hall	2nd Tuesday
Slaugham	..	Village Hall, Handcross	3rd Monday Dr. each session
Three Bridges..		Jubilee Welfare Centre	2nd and 4th Thursday Dr. each session
Warninglid (Weighing Centre only)	..	The Seaforth Hall ..	2nd Tuesday
West Hoathly..		Village Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesday Dr. on 1st Tuesday
Cuckfield	..	Congregational Church Hall	2nd Friday Dr. each session
Lindfield	..	The Tiger	1st Monday Dr. each session

Clinics :

T.B.	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	Every Thursday except 2nd Thursday
Orthopaedic ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill	Tuesday 2 - 5 p.m. Friday 9 a.m - 5 p.m. Dr. attends 4th Wednesday at 10.30 a.m. (by appoint- ment)
Speech Therapy	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill	Wednesday 9 a.m. (by appointment) Wednesday 2 p.m. (by appointment)
Child Guidance	East Grinstead : Moat Road Lewes : Scouts Building, St. John Street, Lewes Hove : 33 Clarendon Villas, Hove 3	Every Friday 10 a.m. (by appointment) Every Wednesday 10 a.m. (by appointment) Tuesday at 10 a.m. Thursday at 2 p.m.
Minor Ailments	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	Tuesdays and Fridays 9 - 10 a.m.
Dental	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	Tuesdays and Thursdays 10 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. (by appointment)
School Clinic . .	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	Dr. Douglas (by appointment)
Family Planning	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	2nd and 4th Wednesday 2 p.m. Dr. each session (by appointment)
Sub-Fertility ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	1st Wednesday 2 p.m. Dr. each session (by appointment)
Venereal Diseases	Facilities available at Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton	
Men	Monday	4.30 p.m.
	Wednesday	9.30 a.m.
	Thursday	1.30 p.m.
Women and Children	Tuesday	1.30 p.m.
	Thursday	10 a.m.
	Saturday	9.30 a.m.
	New cases must attend at least one hour before the Clinic closes.	

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notification Rates per 1,000 of the Population

Notifications	England and Wales	Cuckfield Rural
Typhoid Fever	0.00	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	0.03	—
Scarlet Fever	1.11	0.82
Whooping Cough	3.87	6.66
Diphtheria	0.02	—
Erysipelas	0.14	0.10
Smallpox	0.00	—
Measles	14.07	13.87
Pneumonia	0.99	0.79
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)		
Paralytic	0.03	—
Non-paralytic	0.02	—
Food Poisoning	0.13	—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

0 - 15 Years of Age

Number on Roll	6,033
Number Immunised	5,479
Percentage	91
Percentage excluding children under nine months ..	96

The table below shows the immunisation figures for every school in the district :—

	On Roll	Immunised	Percentage
SCHOOLS: PRIMARY AND COUNTY SECONDARY—			
Albourne	41	41	100
Ardingly	85	85	100
Handcross	114	114	100
Pyecombe	28	28	100
Slaugham—Warninglid ..	49	49	100
Staplefield	35	35	100
Turners Hill	48	48	100
Twineham	21	21	100
Crawley Down	89	88	98
Balcombe	115	113	98
Copthorne	120	118	98
Hurstpierpoint Primary ..	175	172	98
Worth Voluntary Secondary ..	138	135	98
Bolney	60	58	97
Hassocks	206	200	97
Hurstpierpoint Voluntary Secondary	176	171	97
Worth—Three Bridges	266	257	97
Horsted Keynes	82	79	96
Scaynes Hill	43	41	95
West Hoathly	108	103	95
Poynings	48	44	91
Sayers Common	41	37	90
	2,088	2,037	99
NOT YET AT SCHOOL, or at school outside our area ..	559	550	98
SCHOOLS, Private	1,300	1,282	99
	3,974	3,869	97

During the year :—321 children were immunised
 945 children were Schick tested
 427 children had a reinforcing injection

VACCINATION

121 children were vaccinated under the age of one year—a percentage of 35. In addition 2,568 persons were vaccinated and 8,049 were revaccinated.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Under 1 year	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 and over	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ..	24	-	1	-	2	3	13	3	1	-	-	1	-	12	-
Erysipelas ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-
Pneumonia ..	23	2	-	1	1	-	5	-	-	1	1	4	8	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ..	406	4	22	21	35	41	212	51	13	4	-	3	-	4	-
Whooping Cough ..	195	13	17	22	20	24	84	8	1	1	2	3	-	5	-
Scabies ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Totals ..	654	19	40	44	58	68	314	62	15	8	4	13	9	24	2

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN PARISHES

Parish	Scarlet Fever	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scabies	Totals
Albourne ..	1	-	-	-	7	31	-	39
Ardingly ..	-	-	-	1	14	1	-	16
Balcombe ..	1	-	6	-	8	23	-	38
Bolney ..	-	-	9	-	1	10	-	11
Clayton ..	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4
Cuckfield Rural ..	-	-	3	-	45	2	1	51
Fulking ..	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Horsted Keynes ..	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Hurstpierpoint ..	8	2	-	-	18	43	-	71
Keymer ..	6	-	3	-	182	16	-	207
Lindfield Rural ..	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	8
Newtimber ..	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Poynings ..	-	-	-	-	9	2	-	11
Pyecombe ..	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10
Slaughtam ..	5	1	6	-	15	16	-	43
Twineham ..	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	6
West Hoathly ..	-	-	1	-	8	3	-	12
Worth ..	3	-	4	1	74	30	-	112
Totals ..	24	3	23	2	406	195	1	654

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1951

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 - 1 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5 - 15 ..	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 ..	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 ..	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 ..	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55 ..	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
55 - 65 ..	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS ..	17	12	1	3	2	1	1	-

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS, 1941-1951.

Year	New Cases						Deaths						Number on Register at end of Year					
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	Total	Total
1941	19	9	28	6	2	8	3	3	6	3	1	4	36	39	75	19	19	38
1942	10	7	17	2	6	8	3	2	5	3	3	6	42	45	87	21	24	45
1943	15	8	23	2	5	7	10	4	14	3	1	4	46	44	90	21	25	46
1944	9	5	14	2	4	6	7	2	9	-	-	-	50	48	98	23	29	52
1945	16	15	31	3	3	6	6	5	11	-	1	1	55	47	102	22	27	49
1946	9	3	12	2	8	10	3	1	4	2	1	3	58	47	105	23	35	58
1947	13	11	24	3	2	5	4	4	8	1	-	1	62	51	113	25	35	60
1948	12	9	21	2	2	4	7	5	12	-	1	1	59	51	110	27	34	61
1949	23	8	31	5	3	8	6	-	6	1	-	1	73	56	129	30	36	66
1950	13	11	24	3	3	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	81	58	139	30	33	63
1951	17	12	29	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	-	1	85	66	151	27	36	63

CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

Death Rate for Tuberculosis for past ten years

Year	Tuberculosis Death Rate
1941	0.34
1942	0.40
1943	0.68
1944	0.34
1945	0.47
1946	0.26
1947	0.33
1948	0.46
1949	0.24
1950	0.07
1951	0.14

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1937-1951

Year	Esti- mated Popula- tion	Number of Births						Birth Rate	Number of Deaths			Death Rate	Infants' Deaths			Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths
		Legitimate			Illegitimate				M	F	Total		M	F	Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total										
1937	24,220	147	158	305	8	3	11	13.05	147	160	307	12.67	7	4	11	34.81	9
1938	24,440	166	160	326	10	1	11	13.79	124	133	257	10.51	12	1	13	38.57	80
1939	24,777	169	127	296	2	5	7	12.23	153	154	307	11.58	12	4	16	51.28	-4
1940	29,390	141	159	300	7	7	14	10.68	189	206	395	13.44	4	7	11	33.13	-81
1941	29,450	155	153	308	14	11	25	11.30	178	205	383	13.00	9	6	15	41.32	-50
1942	27,510	213	193	406	14	18	32	15.92	158	167	325	11.81	7	2	9	20.55	113
1943	26,470	203	213	416	27	20	47	17.49	157	156	313	11.82	7	4	11	23.76	150
1944	26,290	240	223	463	20	19	39	19.09	169	184	353	13.43	10	6	16	31.87	149
1945	25,600	181	177	358	19	22	41	15.59	155	177	332	12.97	8	5	13	32.58	67
1946	26,610	188	218	406	20	19	39	16.72	168	167	335	12.59	11	6	17	38.20	110
1947	27,180	259	225	484	12	11	23	18.65	173	202	375	13.80	3	8	11	21.70	132
1948	28,400	226	196	422	12	14	26	14.86	187	178	365	12.85	13	4	17	40.28	83
1949	28,850	207	198	405	10	9	19	14.70	172	199	371	12.86	4	6	10	23.58	53
1950	29,390	202	189	391	13	9	22	14.05	193	183	376	12.79	10	3	13	31.47	37
1951	29,280	165	147	312	5	7	12	11.07	171	196	367	12.53	6	6	12	37.04	-43

THE MID-SUSSEX ISOLATION HOSPITAL

I am indebted to the Matron, Miss J. M. Reid, for the following particulars of cases admitted during the year:—

Disease	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	East Grinstead Urban District	Uckfield Rural District	Other Districts	Total
Poliomyelitis	—	2	2	1	—	1	6
Observation Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	1	2	4
Poliomyelitis Contacts	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever	12	—	—	7	4	5	28
Observation Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Observation Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	5	2	1	1	1	3	13
Measles and Otitis Media	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Measles and Double Otitis Media	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Measles and Miliary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles and Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
Measles and Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles and Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles and Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles Contact and Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles Contact	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rubella	—	—	—	3	2	—	5
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	4	—	—	—	2	1	7
Whooping Cough, Pneumonia and Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough and Epilepsy	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Observation Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Otorrhea	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	2	—	—	13	15
Gastro-enteritis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Observation Gastro-enteritis	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Infective Jaundice	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	2	1	—	—	1	1	5
Chickenpox	—	—	—	5	1	1	7
Observation Chickenpox	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Observation Chickenpox and Abscess on Forehead	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mumps	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Mumps and Epilepsy	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mumps and Orchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Streptococcal Throat	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Vincent's Angina	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tonsillitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Observation Meningitis	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Observation Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leukaemia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Phlebitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	2	2	—	—	1	25	30
Observation Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Peritonitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Croup	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	41	13	11	24	20	63	172

The Cubicle Block allowed forty-six different diseases, observation cases or diseases with complications to be dealt with.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Mr. F. G. Jones, Senior Sanitary Inspector, has furnished the following report on the sanitary supervision of the district:—

WATER SUPPLY

(a) Public Supplies

The District is extremely well supplied with piped water from the public mains. The village supply at Fulking which has been subject to intermittent pollution was, during the year, practically replaced by a mains supply, the actual supply coming into operation at the end of January, 1952.

Out of a total of 8,737 houses, 8,296 have a main supply direct to the houses—95 per cent. A further 42 houses have the supply in the form of standpipes.

The following table shows the position with regard to the number of houses with a piped supply in each parish.

Parish	No. of Houses	Houses with piped Supply		Standpipes	
		No.	Population	No.	Population
Albourne ..	169	163	529	—	—
Ardingly ..	366	363	1,199	—	—
Balcombe ..	405	396	1,286	—	—
Bolney ..	305	291	949	—	—
Clayton ..	259	257	835	—	—
Cuckfield Rural	551	547	1,777	—	—
Fulking ..	92	39	127	20	65
Horsted Keynes	355	305	991	—	—
Hurstpierpoint	1,192	1,144	3,717	—	—
Keymer ..	965	960	3,128	—	—
Lindfield Rural	403	399	1,296	—	—
Newtimber ..	44	38	123	—	—
Poynings ..	105	85	276	15	49
Pyecombe ..	78	70	227	6	19
Slaugham ..	494	474	1,540	—	—
Twineham ..	87	84	272	—	—
West Hoathly..	483	460	1,495	—	—
Worth ..	2,384	2,221	7,218	—	—
Totals ..	8,737	8,296	26,985	41	133

During the year samples were taken from each of the public supplies for chemical and bacteriological analysis. All were satisfactory.

Supply	Bacteriological	Chemical
Fulking Village Supply	12	1
Pyecombe	2	1
Worth Park Supply	10	1
Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board's Supply	2	2
Burgess Hill Water Company's Supply..	5	5
Worth and West Hoathly Supply ..	2	1

During the year main extensions were carried out at Fulking, Crawley New Town, and Balcombe. A duplicate main was installed to improve the supply at Pease Pottage.

- (i) All public supplies are sampled monthly for bacteriological examination and all were reported on as being satisfactory.
- (ii) The Boards or Companies responsible for the piped supply carried out monthly bacteriological examination of the raw water and all were reported as being satisfactory. All waters are chlorinated after filtration. Samples of all public supplies were taken for chemical analysis and all were satisfactory.
- (iii) None of the supplies is liable to plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) There was no evidence that any of the supplies were contaminated. The table on page 23 gives separate information in respect of each parish in the district.

(b) Private

During the year 55 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and one for chemical analysis.

The samples taken referred to the supplies to 114 dwellings, many of which were sampled on several occasions ; this in particular referred to the five estate supplies to 80 dwellings. With two exceptions all were satisfactory, the unsatisfactory supplies to 15 dwellings being attended to at the end of the year—one being connected to the main and new pressure filters and chlorinating plant being installed at the other.

Including the above estate supplies the number of dwellings with unfit supplies during the year was 62, including 31 outstanding from 1950.

Arising from notices served and interviews with owners, the following was the position at the end of the year :—

No. of dwellings connected to public mains	.. .. .	3
No. of dwellings with supplies rendered fit by works carried out by owners	.. .. .	21
No. of dwellings where works of main extensions not completed by end of year	.. .. .	10
No. of dwellings where works in hand but not completed	..	5
No. of dwellings with inadequate supplies, connected to the mains		10
No. of dwellings with unfit supplies outstanding at end of year		23
The following are the estate supplies sampled :—		

Estate	No. of Houses	Fit	Unfit
Newtimber	21	21	—
Paddockhurst	16	16	—
Wakehurst	10	—	10
Holes Supply, Albourne ..	24	24	—
Poynings Grange	9	9	—

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Total No. of Inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts and Licensing of Work	3,186
Infectious Disease—No. of Inspections	199
Factories—No. of Inspections	117
Water Supplies—No. of Inspections	153
Rats and Mice—No. of Visits	2,438
Bolney Drainage	83
Scaynes Hill Drainage	135
Survey (Sewerage)—Tinsley Lane area, Three Bridges	109
Moveable Dwellings—No. of Inspections	153
Shops Act—No. of Inspections	61
Flies and Vermin—No. of Inspections	43
Inns—No. of Inspections	40
Swimming Pools—No. of Visits	10
Milk Supply—No. of Visits	302
No. of Visits to Butchers' Shops and Slaughterhouses	250
„ Food Shops	251
„ Catering Establishments	160
„ Ice-Cream Premises	62
„ Bakehouses	63
Total	<u>7,815</u>

MILK SUPPLY

27 purveyors retail milk in the area (including outside retail purveyors).

With regard to the purveyors in this area, the methods of sterilization of equipment is as follows:—

No. using steam	4
No. using hypochlorites and detergents	3
No. using boiling water and detergents	1
No. purchasing in bottles and returning to wholesaler	1

During the year one new dairy and washing-room was provided. The general conditions at the dairies were very satisfactory.

43 samples of bottles (each a batch of 3) were taken from retail purveyors during the year in order to check on any unsatisfactory sample as to whether or not it was due to the bottles or milk. If it is proved to be the milk, reports were forwarded to the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. In all, four reports were forwarded following the successive failure.

The samples of bottles were reported on as follows:—

No. of satisfactory samples	34
„ unsatisfactory samples	8

The samples were taken at varying periods during the year and the unsatisfactory samples were mainly from two dairies. In one instance it was due to varying gas pressure to steriliser and in the other it was due to insufficient hypochlorites. It should be pointed out that in all, 16 satisfactory samples were obtained from these two dairies.

During the year the following milk sampling was carried out:—

(a) Ungraded Milks

146 samples were taken for bacteriological examination of which 18 were unsatisfactory; many of these samples were borderline cases. Three of the unsatisfactory samples were from producer retailers.

(b) **Graded Milks**

(i) **TUBERCULIN TESTED**

No. of samples taken	..	..	..	..	..	171
„ found to be unsatisfactory	..	..		..	..	9

Of the unsatisfactory samples four were farm bottled ; of the remainder four were from one dairy and taken from individual supplies on the same day, the fault being due to a temporary breakdown in the steriliser.

(ii) **TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)**

No. of samples taken	..	..	..	..	..	43
„ found to be unsatisfactory	..	..		..	..	2

(iii) **PASTEURISED MILK**

No. of samples taken	..	..	..	..	..	56
„ found to be unsatisfactory	..	..		..	..	1

The three unsatisfactory pasteurised samples were reported to the authority concerned.

(iv) **STERILISED MILK**

One sample was taken and this was found to be satisfactory.

(v) **ACCREDITED MILK**

No. of samples taken	..	..	..	..	..	9
„ found to be unsatisfactory	..	..		..	..	1

School Milks

The supplies to schools were sampled at the retailers and in all cases were satisfactory.

Milk Supplies to Schools

Name of School			Type of Supply
Pyecombe	..	..	Pasteurised
Poynings	..	..	Tuberculin Tested
Albourne	..	..	Pasteurised
Twineham	..	..	Pasteurised
Bolney	..	..	Tuberculin Tested
Sayers Common	..		Pasteurised
Hurstpierpoint	..		Pasteurised
Hassocks	..	..	Pasteurised
Warninglid	..	..	Tuberculin Tested
Handcross	..	..	Tuberculin Tested
Staplefield	..	..	Tuberculin Tested
Balcombe	..	..	Tuberculin Tested
Scaynes Hill	..	..	Pasteurised
Ardingly	..	..	Pasteurised
Horsted Keynes	..		Pasteurised
West Hoathly	..	..	Tuberculin Tested
Turners Hill	..	..	Pasteurised
Crawley Down	..		Pasteurised
Copthorne	..	..	Pasteurised
Pound Hill	..	..	Pasteurised
Three Bridges	..	..	Pasteurised

Of the 21 schools, 14 were supplied with pasteurised and 7 with tuberculin Tested Milks.

Biological Sampling

Particular attention was given to the biological testing for the presence of tuberculosis. In all, 62 samples were taken, which meant that all supplies sold in the area were examined at least once during the year. Of the samples taken, one proved to be positive and was reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Water Supplies to Dairy Farms

The supplies to 12 dairy farms were sampled, resulting in four being found unsatisfactory. At the end of the year, as a result of works carried out, one of these was satisfactory.

Milk (Special Designation) Orders

Licences granted by the Cuckfield Rural District Council:—

RRTAILERS

Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	..	..	10
(Supplementary)	..	..	..	..	..	9
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	..	3
(Supplementary)	..	..	..	..	..	7
Accredited	..	..	..	..	..	2
(Supplementary)	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sterilised ..	..	..	..	..	..	1

The following tables give particulars of bacteriological and biological samples taken from 1941-1951.

Bacteriological Samples

Year	No. taken	Failing to pass prescribed test	Approx. Percentage
1951	426	31	7.3
1950	449	79	17.6
1949	423	40	9.4
1948	292	32	10.9
1947	179	9	5.1
1946	177	19	10.7
1945	263	24	9.0
1944	262	40	15.4
1943	243	25	10.0
1942	94	12	12.5
1941	88	16	18.0
Total ..	2,896	327	11.3

Biological Samples

Year	No. taken	Positive
1951	62	1
1950	15	1
1949	46	—
1948	56	2
1947	185	1
1946	169	6
1945	233	2
1944	208	3
1943	117	4
1942	49	4
1941	3	—
Total ..	1,143	24

It will be seen that out of 1,143 samples, 24 or approximately 2 per cent. were found to be positive. During the year an additional 56 samples were taken for examination for *melitensis*.

ICE-CREAM

The only manufacturer of ice-cream employs the complete cold mix process, and all of the 82 vendors, the majority of which retail wrapped ice-cream, store their products in conservators. All ice-cream sold retail is distributed to the vendors by one of seven large manufacturers.

During the year 41 samples were taken, 6 of which were unsatisfactory but were isolated and no need arose to acquaint the manufacturer.

INSPECTION OF FOODS

Throughout the year assistance has been given in the inspection of meat at the Government Slaughterhouse.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

No. of licences to Slaughter Animals renewed 1

Food Inspection

During the year the following foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

Home-killed Beef ..	70 lb.	Poultry	210 lb.
Corned Beef and Mutton	49 „	Jams and Marmalade ..	72 „
Canned Sausages	6 „	Apples	7 „
Canned Pork	49 „	Purees	12 „
Beef Loaf	1½ „	Assorted Sweets	7 „
Pork (home killed)	17 „	Canned Fruit	69 „
Tinned Milk	10 „	Canned Salmon	2½ „
Jellied Veal	6 „	Gravy Mixtures	10 „
Canned Herrings	30 „	Cooked Ham	79 „

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Catering Establishments

160 visits were made during the year to catering establishments ; and again the opportunity was taken to point out and stress the importance of kitchen and personal hygiene. In this district the establishments are small and scattered and it is not practicable to run set lectures.

Efforts were also made to convince the proprietors of the value of refrigeration and in three instances refrigerators were provided. The position at the end of the year was that out of 84 establishments (including inns) 31 were equipped with refrigerators.

Resulting from the inspections the following works of improvement were carried out :—

Kitchens cleansed and redecorated	9
Washing facilities improved, including use of detergents and provision of sinks	7
Sanitary accommodation for staff improved	3
Food storage facilities improved	6
Food storage facilities cleansed and decorated	5
New kitchen provided	1
Existing kitchens enlarged	1
Kitchen floors repaired	2
Glass cabinets provided for confectionery	5
Roadside kiosks—Gas substituted for paraffin	1
No. of refrigerators provided	3

Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Byelaws)

The survey commenced in 1950 was completed during the year when a further 251 visits were made and the remaining 51 shops surveyed. The completed survey resulted as follows :—

No. of Grocers and General Stores	74
No. of Wet Fish Shops	3
No. of Butchers' Shops	17
No. of Confectioners and Sweets	27
No. of Greengrocers	5
No. of Fried Fish Shops	1
Total	127

Food Storage and Protection

No. of shops where walls and ceiling required cleansing ..	25
No. of shop stores where walls and ceiling required cleansing	20
No. of premises—walls and ceiling needing repair	9
No. of premises—floors needing repair	14
No. of shops—inadequate protection (counter display) ..	40
No. of shops—inadequate protection for articles stored in shop	28
No. of shops—inadequate and unsatisfactory storage arrangements	25
No. of shops—no storage space other than shop	11

Sanitary Accommodation

No. of shops—accommodation inadequate	12
No. of shops—accommodation not readily accessible	5
No. of shops—not displaying "Wash hands" notices	124
No. of shops—with accommodation leading direct off food storage	4

Washing Accommodation

No. of shops without washing facilities	7
No. of shops without provision of hot water	44
No. of shops using domestic sinks	59
No. of shops with facilities not readily accessible	16
No. of shops without provision of soap and towels	10

Waste Products

No. of shops where improvement necessary	14
--	----

Cleanliness (a) Persons and Clothing

No. of shops not provided with washable overalls	13
--	----

(b) Counters, Slabs, &c.

No. of shops not satisfactory	11
---------------------------------------	----

Delivery Vehicles

No. of vehicles found to be unsatisfactory (carrying of paraffin oil)	10
---	----

Returnable Containers—Fish

All had satisfactory cleaning and storage facilities.

Refrigeration

Of the 94 shops retailing perishable foods, 42 had refrigerators, whilst many others used cool cellars.

General

Of the 127 shops surveyed 76 or 60 per cent employed staff outside the family and it was found that generally speaking the standard of cleanliness was fairly good, and the response of both proprietor and staff to suggestions made by the Department were, in the main, well received, there being no doubt of the desire to handle and deliver food in an hygienic manner.

There were many deficiencies, as can be seen from the above tables, the main ones being inadequate protection of foods displayed on counters, floor and outside of the shop; inadequate storage and the provision of constant hot water for hand washing. In all but two shops the notice re hand washing was absent.

During the two years as a result of written and verbal notices the following improvements were made. (Figures in parenthesis—during 1951).

No. of shops—displayed foods on counter protected (glass display cabinets)	23	(15)
No. of shops—food protected on floor and outside shop	6	(1)
No. of shops—food stores cleansed and decorated	16	(12)
No. of shops redecorated	8	(6)
No. of shops—satisfactory storage for returnable containers provided	1	(—)
No. of shops—washing facilities (basin, hot and cold water provided)	9	(8)
No. of shops—constant hot water provided	18	(13)
No. of shops—delivery of paraffin in food vehicles discontinued	1	(—)
No. of shops—floors repaired or renewed	4	(4)
No. of shops—sanitary accommodation provided	2	(2)
No. of shops—sanitary accommodation disconnected from food storage	2	(2)
No. of shops provided with D.D.T. Dispensers (Flies)	7	(7)
No. of shops provided with refrigerators	2	(2)

One of the three wet fish shops has provided a refrigerated glass-fronted cabinet for display of fish.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Inns

During the year 40 inspections were made and the following works completed :—

Drainage

No. of inns where drainage has been improved	9
The position is now as follows :—	
No. of inns drained to sewer	31
No. of inns drained to cesspool	21
No. of inns drained to septic tank and filter	8

Closet Accommodation

No. of inns—additional sanitary accommodation provided (water closets)	3
No. of inns—new urinals provided	4
No. of inns—urinals improved (including screening) ..	12

Facilities for the Cleansing of Glasses and Pipelines

No. of inns provided with sink and hot and cold water ..	5
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Statutory Action under Public Health Acts

No. of notices served	6
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Drainage and Sewerage

At Bolney and Albourne works of re-drainage, etc., were continued and the following is a summary of the position at the end of the year (figures in parenthesis being the number for 1951).

Bolney

No. of dwellings capable of being connected to the sewer	134	
No. of dwellings connected to the sewer	109	(23)
No. of dwellings completely re-drained	45	(15)
No. of dwellings—drainage modified	61	(8)
No. of pail and chemical closets converted to water closets	37	(11)
No. of new closet structures	7	(3)
No. of dwellings provided with baths	16	(10)
No. of existing closet structures modified	20	(5)

Albourne

No. of dwellings capable of being connected to the sewer	72	
No. of dwellings connected to the sewer	52	(15)
No. of farms connected to the sewer	1	(—)
No. of halls connected to the sewer	1	(—)
No. of properties completely re-drained	6	(2)
No. of properties—drainage modified	1	(—)
No. of pail or chemical closets converted to water closets ..	3	(1)

Scaynes Hill

During the year works were commenced and the following is a summary of the works completed :—

No. of properties capable of being connected to the sewer	120
No. of properties connected to the sewer	38
No. of properties completely re-drained	9
No. of properties—drainage modified	5
No. of pail or chemical closets converted to water closets ..	7
No. of new closet structures	1

General

At the commencement of 1950, drainage nuisances existed from 64 properties by pollution of ditches and streams. At the end of the year 1951, 49 nuisances had been abated.

HOUSING SURVEY

Resulting from works carried out during the year the following category alterations were made :—

Original Category	No. of Dwellings	New Category		
		3	2	1
5	28	3	5	20
3	16	—	8	8
2	4	—	—	4

In addition to the above, works were carried out at 155 dwellings, but these works were not sufficient to transfer them to a higher category. Since the completion of the survey in 1946 the following alterations in categories have been made :—

Original Category	No. of Dwellings	New Category		
		3	2	1
5	106	47	14	45
3	63	—	55	8
2	4	—	—	4

In addition to the above, action was taken during the year under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, as follows :—

No. of houses—undertaking accepted	10
No. of houses—undertaking cancelled	5
No. of houses demolished	1
No. of houses demolished in anticipation of formal action	2

HOUSING—WORKS CARRIED OUT

Either as a result of notices and interviews with owners at the time of, or following visits made in connection with complaints and licensing, the following works were carried out during the year :—

(i) Drainage and Closet Accommodation

No. of properties re-drained or improved	162
No. of properties where septic tank and filter installed	40
No. of properties where disposal plants improved	20
No. of cesspools constructed	20
No. of properties where drainage systems were unblocked	12
No. of properties where manholes were provided to drains	43
No. of conversions from earth and chemical to water closets	83
No. of new closet structures built	18
No. of new w.c. pans provided	135
No. of properties where flushing apparatus provided	9
No. of new sinks provided	109
No. of trapped lead waste pipes provided	58
No. of new draining boards provided	78
No. of dairy farms where new drainage installed	9

(ii) Housing

(a) Dampness

No. of houses—horizontal damp proof course provided ..	23
No. of houses—vertical damp proof course provided ..	6
No. of houses—internal cavity wall formed	30
No. of houses—cement rendered and tile hung	17
No. of houses—walls repaired or re-pointed	71
No. of houses—site concrete laid	7
No. of houses—dry area formed	3
No. of houses—roofs repaired or renewed	100
No. of houses—chimneys repaired or re-built	52
No. of houses—rainwater collection and disposal improved	68
No. of houses—sub-floor ventilation provided or improved..	10

(b) General

No. of new boarded floors provided or floor repaired ..	71
No. of solid floors provided	124
No. of foodstores provided and lighting and ventilation provided to existing	77
No. of houses—heights of rooms increased	14
No. of houses—repairs to walls and ceiling	109
No. of new windows and existing repaired	106
No. of rooms—additional lighting and ventilation provided	55
No. of new cooking ranges and existing repaired	60
No. of houses—new paving provided	59
No. of houses—new wash coppers provided	6
No. of houses—new firegrates provided and existing repaired	47
No. of houses—stairs repaired or renewed	17
No. of houses—stairs lighted	4
No. of houses—handrails provided	7

126 houses were provided with adequate bathing facilities. Hot water systems covering new bathrooms, were installed in 106 cases.

It is satisfactory to note the increase in the number of baths with hot and cold water over provided.

The installing of septic tanks and filters in lieu of cesspools has been maintained.

Drainage

During the year sewers were laid at Scaynes Hill and Horsted Keynes villages and small extensions were carried out at Balcombe and Three Bridges for housing sites.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

In connection with the above, 153 visits were made, and with very few exceptions all dwellings are of the trailer type, in a sound structural condition.

During the year 20 site licences were granted, including six renewals. One licence was granted for the stationing of 20 permanent and 30 holiday caravans ; this was ultimately altered to a total of 50 permanent dwellings.

INFESTATION

In all work carried out a preparation containing D.D.T. was used, with satisfactory results in dwelling houses. A total of 43 visits were made, as a result of which the following works were carried out :—

No. of rooms treated for bugs	Nil
No. of houses treated for fleas	16
No. of houses treated for fly infestation	26

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

In all, 199 visits were made of which 52 were in connection with the Brighton smallpox outbreak. 34 rooms were disinfected.

BATHING POOLS

There is one pool open to the general public in the area and four sited at schools ; in addition, bathing takes place in two large ponds and one river. Three samples were taken for bacteriological examination of which one was unsatisfactory. At this pool chlorination was advised and carried out.

FACTORIES

During the year 117 visits were made and no statutory action was found to be necessary. Two certificates as to means of escape in case of fire were issued.

FACTORIES

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	36	31	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which section 7 applies—(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement Order 1938) ..	97	86	3	—
(b) Others	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers premises) ..	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	133	117	6	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	3	3	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Defective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to homework)	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	6	6	—	3	—

RODENT CONTROL

One full-time operator is employed and the methods used are those recommended by the Infestation Control Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Following a resolution of the Council, private dwellings are surveyed and if necessary treated, free of charge, but in the case of Council property and business premises, cost of works and travelling expenses are charged.

The average yearly cost to the Council for treatment and maintenance of refuse tips and sewage works is approximately £80.

During the year accounts amounting to £26 17s. were sent for works at business premises.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year.

Council Property

All refuse tips and sewage farms are visited once every three months and any necessary treatment carried out. During the year 29 treatments were carried out resulting in an estimated kill of 900 rats. All of the refuse tips are kept under reasonable control, bearing in mind the fact that they form ideal location for rats.

Sewers were tested at Hurstpierpoint and found to be clear of rats.

Private Properties

No. of dwellings surveyed or visited	571
No. of dwellings found to be infested	132
No. of visits (pre-baiting, poisoning, etc.)	1,735

Business Premises

No. of visits to food shops	47
No. of visits to other shops, etc.	44
No. of visits (pre-baiting, poisoning, etc.)	392
No. of premises found to be infested	32

General

Total estimated number of rats killed	2,535
Total estimated number of mice killed	143
Total number of pre-baits laid	6,738
Total number of poison baits laid	1,123

DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

Overflowing cesspools	6
Drainage	11
Housing Defects	36
Pollution of Ditches	6
Refuse Collection	10
Rats and Mice	174
Unsatisfactory living conditions	10
Fly infestation	11
Miscellaneous	18
Total	282